The Treaty between England and France.

The fellowing is a copy of the convention between her Majesty and the French republic, for the establishment of international copyright. Signed at Paris, November 3, 1851. Katifications exchanged at Paris, January 8, 1852.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the French Republic, being equally desirous of extending in each country the enjoyment of copyright to works of literature and of the fine arts, which may be first published in the other; and her Britannic Majesty having consented to extend to books, prints, and musical works published in France, that reduction of the duties now levied thereon on impertation into the United Kingdom which she is by law empowered to grant, under certain circumstances, in favor of such works published in foreign countries, her Britanic Majesty and the President of the French republic have deemed it expedient to conclude a special convention for that purposes, and have therefore named as their plenipotestiaries, that is to say:—

have therefore named as their pisnipotestiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Constantine Henry, Marquis of Normanby, a peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the most honorable Order of the Bath, &c., Ambassador Extraordinary and Planipotentiary to the Europe prompting

and Plenipotentiary to the French republic;
And the President of the French Republic, M.
Lewis Felix Stephen Turget, officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the
Royal Order of San Fernando of Spain, second class, &c , and Minister for the Department of Fe

roign Affairs; Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due orm, have agreed upon and constuded the follow-

Art. 1. From and after the date on which, ac-Art. 1. From and after the date on which, according to the provisions of art 1s, the present convention shall come into operation, the authors of werks of literature or of art. to whom the laws of either of the two countries do now or may here after give the right of property, or copyright, hall be entitled to exercise that right in the terriories of the other of such countries for the same erm, and to the same extent, as the authors of works of the same nature, if published in such erm, and to the same extent, as the authors of works of the same nature, if published in such other country would therein be entitled to exercise such right; so that the republication or piracy in either country, of any work of literature or of art, published in the other, shall be dealt with in the same manner as the republication or piracy of a work of the same nature first published in such other country; and so that such authors in the one country shall have the same remedies before the country shall have the same remedies before the country of justice in the other country, and shall enjoy in that other country the same protection against piracy and unauthorized republication, as the law now does or may hereafter grant to authors in that country. The terms "works of literature or of art," employed at the beginning of this article, shall be understood to comprise publications of books, of dramatic works, of musical compositions, of drawing of partitions of samples of present the country. books, of dramatic works, of musical compositions, of drawing, of painting, of sculpture, of engraving, of lithography, and of any other works whatsoever of literature and of the fine arts. The lawful representatives or assigns of authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers, shall, in all respects, enjoy the same rights which by the present convention are granted to the authors, translators, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers themselves.

Art 2 The protection granted to original works is extended to translations; it being, however, citarly understood, that the intention of the present article is simply to protect a translator in respect of his own translation, and that it is not intended to cenier upon the first translator of any work the ex-clusive right of translating that work, except in the case and to the extent provided for in the following article.

Art. 3 The author of any work published in Art. 3 The author of any work published in either of the two countries, who may choose to reserve the right of translating it, shall, until the expiration of ave years from the date of the first publication of the translation thereof authorized by him, be, in the following cases, entitled to protection from the publication in the other country of any translation of such work not so authorized by him:

Sec. 1. If the original work shall have been registered and deposited in the one country within three months after its first publication in the other.

Sec. 2. If the author has notified on the title page of his work his intention te reserve the right of translating it.

translating it.
See 3. Provided always, that at least a part of
the authorized translation shall have appeared
within a year after the registration and deposit of
the original, and that the whole shall have been
published within three years after the date of such

published within three years after the date of such deposit.
Sec. 4. And provided that the publication of the ranslation shall take place within one of the two countries, and that it shall be registered and deposited according to the provisions of article S.

With regard to works which are published in parts, it will be sufficient if the declaration of the author that he reserves the right of translation thall appear in the first part. But with reference to the period of five years limited by this article for he exercise of the exclusive right of translation, ash part shall be treated as a separate work, and each part shall be registered and deposited in the one country within three months after its publication in the other.

Art. 4. The stipulations of the preceding articles

Art. 4. The stipulations of the preceding articles shall also be applicable to the representation of dramatic works, and to the perfermance of musical compositions, in so far as the laws of each of the two countries are or shall be applicable in this respect to dramatic and musical works first publicly represented or performed therein. In order, however, to entitle the author to legal protection in regard to the translation of a dramatic work, such translation must appear within three months after the registration and deposit of the original. It is understeed that the protection stipulated by the present article is not intended to prohibit fair imitations, or adaptations of dramatic works to the stage in England and France respectively, but is only meant to prevent piratical translations. The question whether a work is an imitation or a piracy shall in all cases be decided by the courts of justice of the respective countrier, according to the laws in force in each.

Art. 5. Notwithstanding the stipulations of arts I and 2 of the present convention, articles extracted from newspapers or periodicals published in either of the two countries, may be republished or translated in the newspapers or periodicals of the other country, provided the source frem whence such articles are taken be acknowledged. Nevertheless, this permission shall not be construed to authorize the republication in one of the two countries of articles from newspapers or periodicals published in the other country, the authors of which shall have notified in a conspicuous manner in the journal or periodical in which such articles have appeared, that they forbid the republication thereof.

Art. 6. The importation into and the sale in Art. 4. The stipulations of the preceding articles

of.

Art. 6. The importation into and the sale in either of the two countries of piratical copies of works which are protected from piracy, under arts. I, 2, 3, and 5 of the present convention, are prohibited, whether such piratical copies originate in the country where the work was published, or in any other country.

Art. 7. In the event of an infraction of the previsions of the foregoing articles, the pirated works

Art. 7. In the event of an infraction of the previsions of the foregoing articles, the pirated works
or articles shall be seized and destroyed; and the
persons who may have committed such infraction
shall be liable in each country to the penalties and
c ions which are or may be prescribed by the laws
ft that country for such offences, committed in respect of a work or production of home origin.
I Art. S. Neither authors, nor translators, nor their
lawful representatives or assigus, shall be entitled
in either country to the protection stipulated by
the preceding articles, nor shall copyright be claim
able in either country, unless the work shall have
been registered in the manner following, that is to

. If the work be one that has first appeared in

say:

1. If the work be one that has first appeared in France, it must be registered at the Hall of the Company of Stationers, in London.

2. If the work be one that has first appeared in the dominions of her Britanic Majesty, it must be registered at the Bureau de la Labrairie of the Ministry of the Interior, at Paris. No person shall be entitled to such protection as aforesaid, unless he shall have duly complied with the laws and regulations of the respective countries in regard to the work in respect of which such protection may be claimed. With regard to books, maps, prints, or musical publications, no person shall be entitled to such protection, unless he shall have delivered gratuitously, at one or other of the places mentioned above, as the case may be, one copy of the best edition, or in the best state, in order to its being deposited at the place appointed for that purpose in each of the two countries—that is to say, in Great Britain, at the British Museum, at London: and in France, at the National Library, at Paris. In every case the formality of deposit and registration must be fulfilled within three months after the first publication of the work in the other country. With regard to works published in parts, the period of three months shall not begin to run until the date of the publication of the last part, unless the author shall have notified his intention to reserve the right of translating it, as provided in Art. 3; in which case each part shall be treated as a separate work. A certified copy of the entry in the Register Book of the Company of Stationers, in London, shall confer, within the British dominions, the exclusive right of candidation, until a better right shall have been enablished by any other party before a court of rance, proving the registration of any work in that country, shall be valid for the same purpose throughout the territories of the Fronch republic. A certificate or certified copy of the registration of any work is that

quired, be delivered at the time of registration; and such certificate shall state the exact date at which the registration was made. The charge for the registration of a single work, under the stipulations of this article, shall not exceed one shilling in England, nor one frame and twenty-five contimes in France; and the further charge for a certificate of such registration shall not exceed the sum of five shillings in England, ner six frames and twenty five centimes in France. The provisions of this article shall not extend to articles which may appear in newspapers or periodicals, which shall be protected from republication or translation simply by a notice from the author, as prescribed by Article 5. And if any article or work which has originally appeared in a newspaper or periodical shall afterwards be published in a separate form, it shall then become subject to the stipulations of the present article.

Art 9. With regard to any article other than books, prints, maps, and musical publications, in respect to which pretection may be claimable underarticle one of the present convention, it is agreed that any other mede of registration than that prescribed in the preceding article, which is, or may be, applicable by law mone of the two countries to any work or article first published in such country, for the purpose of affording protection to copyright in such work or article, shall be extended on equal terms to any similar work or article first published in the other country.

Art 10. During the continuance of this conven-

art. 13. Nothing in this convention shall be construed to affect the right of either of the two high contracting parties to prohibit the importation into its own dominions of such books as, by its internal law, or under engagements with other States, are or may be declared to be piracies, or infringements of copyright.

law, or under engagements with other States, are or may be declared to be piracies, or infringements of copyright.

Art 14. Her Britannic Majesty engages to recommend to Parliament to pass an act to enable her te carry into execution such of the arrangements contained in the present convention as require the sanction of an act of the legislature. When such an act shall have been passed, the convention shall come into operation from and after a day to be then fixed upon by the two high contracting parties. Due notice shall be given beforehand in each country, by the government of that country, of the day which may be so fixed upon; and the stipulations of the convention shall apply only to works or articles published after that day. The convention shall continue in force for ten years from the day on which it may come into operation; and if neither party shall, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, give notice of its intention to terminate its operation, the convention shall continue in force for a year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year's notice from either party for its termination. The high contracting parties, however, reserve to themselves the power of making, by common consent, in this convention, any monifications which may not be inconsistent with its spirit and principles, and which experience of its working may show to be desirable.

Art 15. The present convention shall be ratified,

which experience of its working may show to be desirable.

Art. 15. The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as may be within three months from the date of signature. In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective reals. Done at Paris, the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one.

(LS) NORMANEY.

(LS) THE EXCHANGE OF RATIFI-

PROCESS-VERBAL OF THE EXCHANGE OF RATIFI-

The undersigned having met together in order. The undersigned having met together in order, on the part of her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and ireland, and of the President of the French republic, to proceed to the exchange of the respective ratifications of the convention between Great Britain and France, signed at Paris, on the 3d of November last, for the mutual protection, in the two countries, of copyright in works of literature and of art, the respective instruments of ratification were produced, and after having been carefully compared and found to be exactly conformable to each other, were exchanged in the usual form.

having been carefully compared and found to be exactly conformable to each other, were exchanged in the usual ferm.

1. Notwithstanding, however, that by terms of article 1i, it is stipulated that none of the arrangements of the convention shall come into operation until after the time when such of those arrangements as require to be confirmed in Great Britain by an act of the legislature, shall have been so sanctioned; it was mutually agreed that such of those arrangements as do not require that sanction, and as the present state of the law enables the British crown to carry at once into execution, shall on either side receive their full and entire effect as soon as possible.

2. It was also agreed that the stipulations contained in article 5, which forbid the republication in either of the two countries of articles from newspapers or periodicals published in the other, the authors of which shall have notified in the newspaper or periodical in which such articles have appeared, that they forbid the publication thereofshall not be applicable to articles of political discussion.

The preceding interpretations and arrisantions

cussion.

The preceding interpretations and explanations shall have the same force and validity as if they had been inserted in the convention itself. had been inserted in the convention itself.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present proces verbal, in duplicate, at Paris, the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1852.

(L.S.) NORMANEY.

(L.S.) TERGOT.

LAW Intelligence.

U. S. BUTREM. COURT, Feb. 16.—No. 104. John D. Amis's administrators, appellants, vs. Samuel F. Butterworth et art.—This cause was srgued by Mesers. Harris and Orittenden for the appellants, and by Mr. V. B. Howard for the appellacts. No. 108 R. S. and J. Fretz, appellants, vs. Buil & Co., use. &c.—This cause was argued by Mr. Coxe for the appellants, and submitted, on a printed argument, by Mr. Clay for the appellact.

U. S. Subrenk Journ, Feb. 17.—Edward Wells, Eq., of New York, and Peleg W. Chandler, Eq., of Massachusetta were admitted attorneys and counsellors of this court. Nos. 12 and 33—John Darrington et al. vs. The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama. Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Error to the Supreme Court of the State of Alabama. Error to the Supreme Court of the United Blates for Alabama. Mr. Chief Justice Tanay delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this cause with costs. No. 105—Samuel Smyth vs. Strader, Perine & Co. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for Alabama. Mr. Chief Justice Tanay delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing this cause was commenced by Mr. Coxe for the appellants, vs. J. B. Montgomery. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. In a grument of this cause was submitted yesterday to the Court, on the record and printed arguments, by Mr. Smith for the plainting in error, and by Mr. Whit for the defendant in error.

Feb. 18—No. 106—Jecker, Torre & Co., appellants, vs. J. R. Montgomery. The argument of the souse was continued by Mr. Beverdy Johnson for the appelles, and concluded by Mr. Nelson for the appellants.

The Seaneth Consults Return to New On-

THE SPANISH CONSUL'S RETURN TO NEW OR THE SPANISH CONSUL'S RETURN TO NEW OR-IRANS—The New Orleans Prospense, of the 18th inst-says.—The Spanish Consul, Mr. Laborde, returned to this city yesterday afterneon from Havana, in the Spanish war steamer Colon. Preparations had been made by the United States authorities here to fire the proper salute, ordered by the proper department in Washington city, from the Louisa street warf. Third Municipality. The steamer went up the stream above this locality, and then drifted down, firing a salute, which was returned from the shore. A large number of persons were collected on the spot. Several of the foreign consuls in this city went down to the wharf in carriages, to give Mr. Laborde the preper efficial reception. He did not land, then how-ver. The steamer proceeded up the river, and cast anchor in the stream opposits the foot of Canal street, Second Municipality. Spain has received, in this mat-ter, what she decired as satisfaction; and we here have nothing to do but to make all the haste and all the ef-forts we can to forget the atonement. It is not a pleasant reminiscence, and the less said about it the better. Interesting Correspondence.

Our Quebes Correspondent QUEBEC, Feb. 11, 1852

Mr. Cameron, Minister of Agriculture-Professor-ship of Agriculture-Railroads-Halifax Line-Quebec and Montreal Line-Great Western Line-The Fisheries on the Shores of Prince Edward's Island Thrown Open-Fancy Balls, &c.

Mr. Cameron's organ announces his acceptance of the office of Minister of Agriculture, with the Presidency of Committees of Council. This it (the North American) calls "a happy solution of a grave difficulty." I question whether the Province at large, or the House of Assembly, will look upon the matter in this light. It is carrying matters too far to gratify Dr. Rolph's wish to see his friend Cameron in the cabinet, by creating a useless office, and saddling the country with an additional salary of \$3,200 a year. Mr. Cameron is a shrewd man, has earned some popularity by his frank, engaging manner, and understands the questions o Upper Canadian politics as well as most members of Parliament; but I fear he will cut a sorry figure in the ministry. He would have been more influential and more useful in opposition.

Apropos of agriculturs-I have much pleasure in announcing the appointment of Dr. Buckland, the announcing the appointment of Dr. Buckland, the editor of the Canadian Agricultural Journal, and the Secretary of the Boara, to the new Professorship of Agriculture, in the University of Toronto. This is undoubtedly a wise step. Our agricultural as well as our commercial interests demand the best protection and cars, and a Professorship in the Toronto University is better calculated to improve and fester our knowledge of the science of agriculture than half a dozen jobbing offices of state.

prove and foster our knowledge of the science of agriculture than half a doesn jobbing offices of state.

I fear that some of my letters might be appropriately inserted under the head of "railway intelligence." In point of fact, Canada is at present in the railroad era of her progress, and the various schemes which are broached for the construction of all manner of possible and impossible, profitable and ruinous lines, occupy a paramount share of public attention. To us they are all important—the very essentials of progress and developement; to you they should not be devoid of interest, as every road that is opened in Canada draws us nearer to the United States

Of the Halifax line, no further news has been received since my last. The governments of the Lower Provinces are at a stand still. The papers teem with statements and schemes—among which it is hard to choose—the most confused and inexplicable. A Mr. Archibald, a geatleman of fortune, by birth a Nova Scotian, and who, though resident in England, has taken much interest in the Eurepean and North American road, writes from London, on 9th January:—

The most powerful association ever formed for purposes connected with North American has just been organized, under the name of "The British American Railway Association," including hir Jackson, M. P., Mr. Peto, M. P., Mesers, Brassay, lietts, and others, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for all they undertake. They offer to construct, on their own account and risk, both New Brunswick lines, and, if necessary, the Nova Scotia and Canadian rections of the Halifax and Quebec. The proposal will be immediately submitted to the imperial government and an outline goes by this mail to New Brunswick lines and if necessary, the News Scotia and Canadian rections of the Halifax and Quebec. The proposal will be immediately submitted to the imperial government and an outline goes by this mail to New Brunswick.

by this mail to New Brunswick.

Last week it was gravely asserted by the official organ in Nova Scotta that Rothschild had offered to advance the funds for the construction of the

Nearer home, parties of influence have published

Nearer home, parties of influence have published the prospectus of a company for the construction of a road from Quebec to Montreal, on the north shore of the Saint Lawrence. This is intended as a rival to the Richmond road, which does not enjoy the confidence of the public. The distance from Quebec to Montreal is about 160 miles, and it is asserted that, as the ground is favorable, a rail could be laid for \$12,000 a mile. This project is likely to meet with the approval of the citizens of Quebec, as the eastern terminus would be in the heart of the city, while that of the Richmond road is situate at a distance of six or seven miles, and on the other side of the Saint Lawrence. In a military point of view, also, the north shore is preferable to the south.

Our fellow countrymen in the west are more practical than we of Lower Canada are doemed, and carry into effect whatever they undertake. The Great Western Railway is progressing rapidly; the also, the north shors is preferable to the south.

Our fellow countrymen in the west are more practical than we of Lower Canada are doemed, and carry into effect whatever they undertake. The Great Western Railway is progressing rapidly; the engineers are staking out the line between Windfor and Chatham, with the intention of setting a large number of men to work upon it during the coming season. The road between London and Chatham will also be commenced next summer. There is no want of capital. One million of dollars has been eubscribed in England; and the United States has already taken as much stock as the charter allows them to hold. The satisfaction which this gratifying intelligence is calculated to arcure, is somewhat damped by the news of a dreadful secident which occurred on this line on 2d instant. A portion of the rock from the beights near Hamilton, fell, and buried ten of the work men under na immense load of stone and earth. The bodies, when dug out, were so crushed and mutitated that the survivors could hardly recognise them.

The Legislature of the small but valuable uland of Prince Edward's, is now sitting. The Governor. Sir Alexander Bannerman, is a person of liberative want seen sexue; he has renewed the negotiations which were commenced by his prodecessor in 1849, for the opening of the fisheries on the shores of the island to the U. S. fishermen. He says in his opening address, on this subject:—

The importance of the fishery and the magnitude of the United States fleet of fishermen may be estimated when I inform you that upwards of two hundred sail were at one time is one of our harbers, in the autumn and no fewer than several Swory and the magnitude of the linited States fleet of fishermen may be estimated when I inform you that upwards of two hundred seal were all continues the distinct of the season of the shares of the sh

Our Boston Correspondence.

Boston, Feb. 14, 1852.

Dull Times-Harvard University Committees-The Ecclesiastical Court -- Amusements -- First Reading of the Maine Law-The Vermont Central

Railroad, &c.

There is considerable dulness in our political world "about these days," to borrow the nervou expression of the late Mr. Thomas almanae. Most people have got all they expect, or are about to get i', which is very gratifying to them ; while others have failed to get what they wanted, which, if not very gratifying, has, at least, the merit of certainty, and that is satisfactory in a certain sense-it puts a fellow out of his pain. The only thing about which there is much grumbling, is the composition of the visiting and examining committees of Harvard University. These committees were formed, substantially, by Gov. Boutwell-that is, the Governor appointed the committee which reported them, and of that committee Lieut. Governor Cushman was chairman; and a most unlucky appointment will it turn out to that gentleman, unless he can show that he was victimized himself, instead of being a victimizer.

For many years past there has been a great deal of fault found with the venerable University. It has been charged with being as close a corporation, almost, as either of the great Universities of Eng-land. It had fallen under the control of the Unitarian denomination-a class of religionists with rian denomination—a class of religionists with whom the founders of the University never would have had any sympathy, and whom, indeed, they would most probably have sent to the flames or the gallows. It had become an aristocratical concern, and, though not two centuries "out of the woods," was disposed to snab every body who had not a father—for no one in Yankee land ever dreams of having had a grandfather—that is a luxury of gentility to which none of us can have any claim. As you may suppose, the University became a very duil and drowsy concern, very much, in a small way, as Gibbon found the University of Oxford. What between inefficiency and california, in iva-

ness, a spirit of hostility sprung up, and after a good deal of talking and acting, the coalition last year made considerable change in the manner of managing the affairs of the University. Indeed, one of the strongest arguments in favor of the formation of the coalition was the belief that the college would be reformed in some very essential particulars. Well, the coalition did triumph, and what was sailed reform in the college was effected; but, somehow or other, it doesn't work so well as was expected. The new committees, for which the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are responsible, are almost as exclusive as any that over had an existence under the old regime. The "coddish aristocracy" of our democratio party seem to be as anxious to got inte "good society" as those of New York. Accordingly, in making up the committees, hunkers and whigs have been most liberally provided for, while the poor coalitionists have been fet high and dry—the former are everywhere the Eclipses of the course, while the latter are nowhere. This is a sort of reform which the reformers do not understand. What makes it more aggravating is the fact that the committees are the result of a regular understanding between Lieut. Governor Ashmun and the hunkers. He was asked to place on one of the committees Mr. Whittery, of Worcester, who is an asimmus of Harvard and an excellent scholar, but refused to do it. The feeling which this matterhas excited is much greater than an indifferent person would have expected; but anything relating to Harvard College is of great interest in New England. Already an act has been intereduced into our Senate, the object of which is to greatly increase the number of "corporators;" and should this plan succed, the college will become really liberal in tage. The marriage of the late Jenny Lind still forms the subject of talk in some clow circles, though the usual nine days to which wonders are limited have passed away. Some are vexed that the lady "sold" repetition of the here of the here of the here of the her

farce, except the dinner. The whole thing ought to be done away with—always, again, excepting the dinner.

Madame Thillon ought to come back to our city as soon as possible, in order to heal the broken hearts she has caused. I know quite a number of "ingenuous youth" who have serious thoughts of apostrophising the moon, wearing Byronis collars, and ultimately committing suicide, if the lady should not soon come back. Au contraire, we have an ancient man here who swears that the lady, showever handsome she may be, is not young. He declares that she is all made up, that she was here sixteen years ago, and much other scandal. Should he be missed, his fate will be easily guessed. Some of the speculators in tickets to the lady's perform ances are said to have peculiar reasons for remembering hor: they were not quite so successful in their playing as she was in hers. One of them lost a hundred one night. The Revere House bought many tickets, and is understood to have been "soli" by the operation. The Tremont, as usual, was successful—as it ever deserves to be.

Opinious differ as to Mr. Buchanan's merits as a tragedian, some pronouncing him superb, while others, with equal vehemence, declare that he is a mare farear. He has not been very successful here. Mr. Murdoch is at the National, where he is as effective as sver.

Che of the most barbarous "improvements," as

as effective as ever.
One of the most barbarous "improvements," as One of the most barbarous "improvements," as I suppose I must call it, is the conversion of the old Province House into a sort of exhibition hall, by Mr. Ordway. No blame can be attashed to Mr. Ordway, who has the same right to make a good hit as any other man; but it is most diagraceful to tur city, and also to the State, that one of the very few historical edifices that are left should be turned to such uses. There is not in the United States a building with which are associated so many great memories as the Province House of Martachusetts colony,—and now it is turned into a singing shop, after having bean a grocery! But the change is for the better, it must be admitted. The proposed new liquor law, in imitation o that of Maine, was reported and read, for the first time, this morning, in the Senate It is anarbitrary, contradictory, puritanical, and most stringent statute, which will play the very devil with our pelitical parties, as well as with rum. As politicians

statute, which will play the very devil with our po-litical parties, as well as with rum. As politicians are generally very ardent spirits, I suppose there can be no particular objection to the law reaching them. The whole thing is a political trick. The directors of the Vermont Central Railroad, it is now said, will listen to the dictates of reason and common sense, and not persist in their designs of repudiation. I have not so much faith in their doing right as some others appears have. and common sense, and not persist in their designs of repudiation. I have not so much faith in their doing right as some others appear to have. They have already done injury to New England to an amount that defies computation. All the good they may bereafter perform, be it as extensive as it may, can never atone for the evil they have already effected. Such is the result of placing incompetent men in high and responsible offices, where their conduct can affect the interests of millions. The entire railroad system of New England, with the exception of some few lines, has been victous for years, from the same ceuse. Incompetent men have been at the head of many roads, and have wrecked millions of capital, either through their folly or their reguery. The great success which, from the first, was achieved by certain lines, has been the cause of immense injury to the mass of railroad steckholders, while it has added much, and will add more, to the means of great capitalists. How far the public, as a whole, have been benefitted, is a question which I leave so be settled by those gentlemen whose poetry takes the shape and form of statistics. It would be singular, indeed, if no class had been the gainers through such immense outlays and vast changes. The travelling public, in particular, and producers generally, have been the lucky feilows in this instance. Their conpublic, in particular, and producers generally, have been the lucky fellows in this instance. Their con-venience and success have been obtained through the sacrifice of small capitalists, who have often been reduced to a condition of absolute want.

ALGOMA.

ENJENSIVE SWINDLING OFERATIONS IN BOSTON.—

ENJENSIVE SWINDLING OFERATIONS IN BOSTON.—

The Boston Traveller, of the 17th, says:—One of the most successful and extensive swindling operations which has ever been known in our city was brought to light yesterday. The facts in the case are as follows:—It appears that some time since a man named A. R. McDonald came to this city, from Halfax, and commenced trading here, using the name of a respectable firm in Itdia street, with whom he had before had some dealings as reference. He was a man of honest appearance, and easily succeeded in obtaining credit from many of our most shrewd business men. A day or two since, he left for parts nuknown; and on investigation, it appears he was carrying on, during his residence in this city, a most cumning system of roguery. Representing himself as engaged in a large business, he has procured goods of aimost every description—leather, dry goods, West India goods, oil—in a word, everything which could be turned into money he has obtained. No scouer in his porsession than the merchandise was immediately turned into cash; and yet so cumingly has he carried on his operations, that no one suspected his roguery. When the swindling operations were discovered, a sheriff was immediately despatched to arrest him, and the officer actually rode in the same car with him toward Canada for some miles. The conductor pointed out McDonald as the rascal; but the officer was so deceived by his appearance, as to refuse to arrest him, being certain that he was not the right man. The man succeeded in getting acroes the line, and was then sut of the reach of the immediate power of the law. It is not known whether there is any money in it or not. McDonald also had some real estate in the provinces, which has been attached, and is now in the safe of the bank of Montreal, awaiting the action of the law. It is not known whether there is any money in it or not. McDonald also had some real estate in the provinces, which has been attached. It is supposed the tot ____

SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT .- Senator Gwin, of California, gave an entertainment, on Tuesday evening last, as a compliment to the citizens of that State temporararily sejourning in this city. It was a most magnificant official, and it is estimated that there were seven or eight hundred persons in attendance.—Washington Tel., 50, 100.

A PROPITABLE PENITENTARY .- The the Penitentiary of Louisians, during the year 1801, was \$12,689 67, of which sum four thousand deliars are to be paid into the State Trearury, agreeably to the terms of the lease, leaving the balance of profits to the leases of \$8,600 67, upon a business, as appears upon their books, of open than \$215,000. Domestic Miscellamy.

Involtant Arrest by the Philadelphia Police — For several weeks past the Mayor's special police have been on the look out for a persen calling himself John H. Stevens, charged with the robbery of the Mesers. Reigel's store, on the night of the 24th of October. Finally, offices Goldey succeeded in capturing Stevens, at Sighth and Race streets, on Thursday night of last week, after chasing him from a house in the vicinity of Tenth and Arch streets where he had been concealed. Yesterday morning, the defendant had a hearing before Mayor Gilpin and several witnesses were examined. It was alleged that he boarded at the Bagle Hotel, in North Third street in Getober last, under the name of Louis Harper, and while there, was frequently out until a very unseasonable hour of the night. He kept himself aloof from the rest of the boarders in the house, and was in the hotel very little of his time. It was also stated that goods amounting to upwards of \$1,200 had been recovered by the officers, consisting of silks, satiss, and other costly articles. These were identified by Reigel & Brother and Julian, Mason & Co, whose store was robbed last summer. Some of the goods were found in Alexander Helt's store, in North Second atreet, some time ago, and the balance in a chest, secreted in the second story of a house in Fourth street, below the Germantown read. Several letters were produced, which contained a correspondence in reference to the robberies, and all appeared to bear with considerable force against the defendant. Stevens is also suspected of the robbery of the Portemouth Bank, in Virginia. At the close of the bearits, he was committed for a further investigation of the charges — Phila Ledger, Feb. 20.

FROZE TO BEATH. — The Barrie (C. W.) Herald dates that to the first was a man named James Helsch

FROME TO DEATH.—The Barrie (C. W.) Herald states that on Friday week, a man named James Hatch left his home about 6 A M., with gun and dog, intending to hill deer. That might he did not return; and the following day his wife felt very uneasy, but still thought he might have gone on to a tavern some three or four miles distant. His not returning on Baturday, however, and no person having sees him since leaving home, induced the neighbors to turn out and look for him. On Sunday morning they tracked him for some miles into the bush. He had on his feet thin boards, fashioned as snew shoes; but snow having failen on Friday afternoon, the traces at times were very indistinct. After the earching party had fired several shots, they heard the howl of a dog, and shortly after discovered the unfortunate man lying near a tree, and the dog orounded on his breast. The gun was found plant-d in the snow some eight or ten pards from him loaded; and the impression of the snow shoes was visible over nearly one bundred acrea. This was about half a mile frem where he had fallen, as he had left the snow shoes on the travelled part, and walked nearly in a straight line to the place where he was found. He must have leaned against the tree, as there was snow on his back and arm; and when draft took place—evicently from exhaustion—he fell sideways. The dog would not allow the people to touch the body; and when the party retired—not wishing to remove the copes until after the in spection of a corocarc—the faithful creature still kept watch over the dead.

A Lady Outrager at Baltimore.—The Rulis. FROZE TO DEATH .- The Barrie (C. W.) Heral

A LADY OUTRAGED AT BALTIMORE.—The Bultimore Clopper of the 19th inst. says —An individual named Patrick Keily, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by offices Taylor and Coath, charged with having committed a nameless outrage upon the person of a young widow named Mary Waites. The circumstances of the case are these —The accused is a married man, and with his wife occupied the upper part of a house in Lombard street, sear Edsa. His wife is a seamstress, and vesterday was away from home, sewing is a private family. The husband met his victim in the street, and having some previous acquaintance with her, invited her to his house to see his wife, with whom she was also acquainted. She accompanied him thither, and proceeded to his bed room, when he closed the door. Shortly after, the other inmates of the house heard the cry of murder lasting from the room. They forced open the door, and found the unfortunate weman lying on the bed in a state of incensibility. The police were immediately sent for, and the perpetrator of the outrage arrested. The professional services of Dr. Chabot were called in to the assistance of the injured woman, and from her appearance, those present came to the conduction that drugged liquor had been administered to her previous to the perpetration of the outrage. The chief actor in this brutal outrage was taken before Justice King, who committed him to juil for a further examination. On his way thither he made an attempt to escape frem the custody of the officers, but was folled in the attempt

The floor of Hawks and Co a store was covered, and the room containing their safe filled.

Gold Dust Roguer.—We have heretofore published accounts of Californians being wronged out of gold dust in New Orleans. The modus operand: is shown in a case which was before one of the criminal courts of New Orleans, on the 16th irst. The indictment charged John Denny, James Warner, and Wm. Beencer, with attempting to swindle Richard J. Walsh. a returned Californian, out of \$45 worth of gold. Walch testified that on the 21st of January, he went into the office of the accused (Warner's Denny's), on Common street, to sell some gold dust; that Warner offered him \$17.60 per cunce for it. There were 25 curees of the gold, according to the mint certificate, but on weighing it, Warner's weights made it but 23 ors. 16 dwts. Walsh then refused to sell the gold, and demanded it back. Warner agreed to give it, and Denny tooks a funnel to pour the gold through into Walch's purse. In doing so he held the mouth of the purse, and prevented the gold from running into it readily, and at the same time kept tapping the funnel. This excited Walsh's suspicion, and he asked Denny tolet him see the funnel. Denny refused, and said that Walsh had all of his gold. Walsh insisted on seeing the funnel, and as both Warner and Denny refused to let him see it, he requested a gonleman named Smith, who had accompanied him to the office, log of for a police officer. While he was gone, Denny walked out of the office, and Warner, after some time, tock up the funnel (over two ounces) and handed it to the owner. He then left the office. Beener then went behind the counter, and, as Mr. Walsh thought, hid the funnel under a bucket, where it was found when the officers came. The funnel was found to contain an inside lining, between which and the outer frame work the gold was found in the iunnel after it was removed to the Recorder's office. Spen cer appeared to be a porter in the office. He had nothing to do with the purchase of the gold. The jury, after being o THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE CORRONIANS AND FAR-

THE NEW ST. CHARLES HOTEL AT NEW OR thank - A large number of men are at work on the St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans. It is to be a magnificent

A LADY OUTRAGED AT BALTIMORE. -The Balti-

from the custody of the officers, but was foiled in the attempt

GREAT FLOOD IN VERMONT.—Loss of Liff and Pacerary.—The Troy Post, of Saturday, contains a letter, dated Bennington, Vt.; Feb. 12, which says:—The business portion of North Bennington is in ruins. The great dam above the railroad, and constituted by the superstructure, gave way yesterday, about two o'clock P M, notwithstanding the most attranuous efforts of the citizens to stop the holes as they appeared I should think the water was within four feet of the top. Hiram Richardson's house, barn, and horses, David Richardson and Jones's batting factory, next the stream, are gone, and all the contents. Their wollen factory is so shattered as to be worthless. Mre. Christy's dwelling, Mr. Ball'e blackmith shop, H MoIntyre's dwelling, the barn opposite the Academy, with all their contents, are destroyed. Mr. Estes' factory and store stand, but the water rose higher than the weave shop. The house below, occupied by Mr. Cameron, is gone. The new house next the factory went down whole—a child of Wm. R Dutcher, in one tenement, and Mrs. Calu, recently from Adams in the other. The house soon went to pieces and Mrs. Calm, by a wonderful providence, was enabled to cling to floating timbers, that seemed to be thrown in her way, and was saved three-fourths of a mile below, near the Irich Corners. The body of the child was recovered; its foot caught in a fence. No other lives are known to be lost. So sudden was the flood that the people had only time to run out of their houses. Every dam and bridge is gone. The grist mill stands and probably saved Mr. Bange' square shop. It is said there was \$6000 worth of squares in the upper story; they were not wet; the flood trimmed the under story. Bevoral other houses and their furniture were much damaged, which I have not now time to mention. The floor of Hawks and Co's store was covered, and the room containing their asfe filled.

GOLD Dust Roouwer.—We have heretofore published accounts of Californians being wronged out of

after being out a short time, returned with a verdict of guilty against Warner, and Spencer was acquitted.

The Fight Between the Corkonians and Farnowshas—Intel Lasonana at Steusesville, One — The Steubenville Herald, of the 9th instant, contains the following particulars of the riot and murder committed by the belligerent laborers on the railroad in that vicinity:—On the 6th instant, a party of fifty-seven Fardowners, that were marching over the hills and fields in the neighborhood of section fourteen, in pursuit of Corkmen, met a party of seven or eight of the latter, and fired upon them. One man of the Cork party, named James Classy, was chot through the main artery of the thigh, and then beare over the head and body with bludgeons. In a few minutes he was dead A party of the guard happened to orms up at the time, and the assailants were promptly disarmed and marched into the city with the murdered corpse. Eleven of them, who had been disarmed, were immediately taken before a magistrate, and committed to jail on a charge of murder. The rest of the prisoners were also sent to jail on various charges, so that at the last secounts, there were from lifty to sixty in jail. The Herald says:—In addition to all this, it seems that the country people of the neighborhood, aided by some of the Gunds, were to bring in yet another party of the unruly Fardowners, who are accused of naving gone about to farmers' houses, threatening the inmates, or driving the lemais a way, octensibly to search for concealed Corkonians. It has now come to this, that those people have samed in defence of themselves and property, and that they will not permit one of the Fardowners to remain in the neighborhood. On Tuesday, 200 or 300 Orkonians marched into Pittsburg from the railroads in the vicinity, many of them fully armed, with the determination to go to Stenbenville to ald their friends there to drive of the Fardowners, but none of the captaine of the steamers being willing to take them, they avowed their intention to march there by lan

James Buchanan in Virginia.

Gentrassen—On my arrival in this city last evening, I received your very hind letter, welcoming me to the matropolis of the Old Deminion, and tendering me the hone of a public dinner. I regret—deeply regret—that say vieit to Richmond will necessarily be as brief I cannot acjy the pleasure and the privilege of meeting you all at the festive board. Intrading merely to pass a say with my valued friend Judge Bason, my previous arrangements are of such a character that I must leave here to morrow, or, at the latest, on Faturday morning. But whilst I cannot accept the dinner. I shall ovarectem the invitation from so many of Vinguis's most distinguished and estimable sons as one of the proudest honors of my life. Your ancient and conowned commonwaith has ever been the peculiar guardian of Staterights, sad the firm supporter of constitutional liberty, of isw, and of order. When, thresfors, she endorses with her apprebation my of my poor efforts to serve the country, her commendation is a sure guarantee that these have been devoted to a righteous cause. You are plassed to refer in favorable terms to my recent conduct "at home, in defence of the federal constitution and laws." This was an oasy and agreeable task, because the people of Penneylywain have ever been as loyal and faithful to the constitution, the Union, and the rights of the sovereign States of which it is composed, as the people of the Ametent Dominion themselves. To have pursued a different course in my mative State would, therefore, have been to resist the strong current of enlightened public opinion. I purposaly refrain from discussing the original merit of the compromise, because I consider it, to employ the expressive language of the day, as a "finality"—a fixed fact—a moet important enactment of law, the agitation or disturbance of which could do no possible good, but might produce much positive evil. Our noble resses of State, fireighted with the hope of mankind, both for the present and future, generations, has pseed thro

and the Union.

With sentiments of high and grateful respect. I remain your fellow citisen.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

SHELTON F. LEARE, Erq., and other gentlemen.

With sentiments or high and grateful respect I remain your fellow citizen.

Busilton F Leare, Erq and other gentlemen.

Political intelligence.

Gree Scott in the Thierieth District of New Year.

A meeting of the whige of the Thirtieth Congressional district was convened in the village of Warzaw, on the 12th inst, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That the whige of this Congressional district have implicit confidence in the integrity, state-manchip, ability, and patriolism of Gen. Winfield Scott, and that this convention unanimously advise our delegate to the National Convention to use his best efforts to procure the nomination of the old here to the office of President of the United States.

Changing Colors.—The Fond du Lac Patrios has been sold out, and the new proprietors have taken down the name of Millard Fillmore, which formerly stood at the head of the editorial columns, and substituted in its place Cass and Butier.

Bucas County, Pannathvania, for Cass.—The democratic convention of Buck's county, Pennaylvania, met at Doylestown on the 18th inst., and, after transacting some other business, adopted a resolution instructing their delegate not only to vote for, but to use all henorable means to secure the nomination of General Lewis Cass, of Milchigan, for President, and General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice President.

Sherief of Sanatoga County.—The Governor has appointed William T. Beymour, of Waterford, Sheriff of said county, in place of Theodore W. Sanders, resigned.

Attorner-General of New Jersey.

Congressions and Datanicts in Indiana.—A bill has passed the Legislature, dividing that State into eleven Centre of New Jersey.

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titutional.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN OHIO.—A State temperance convention will be held in Columbus, Ohio. on the 25th netant, at which General Houston and John B. Gough ill be present, and deliver addresses.

Naval Intelligence.

Carpenter Amos Chick has been ordered to the U S, receiving ship Pennsylvania, in place of Carpenter Hugh Lindsay, dismissed Lindsay, dismissed

The U, S. steamer Engineer, Com. Olmstead, arrived at Washington, 18th inst., after a boisterous passage.

HORRIBLE MURDER-A FIEND.-The Pottsville (Pa.) Journal says, a shooking murder was committed by a men named Cavenaugh, at Patterson's saw mill, near Minersville, in Schuyikill county, on Tuesday night last. The circumstances of this horrible affair were as follow: aman mame daveragen, at Patterson's saw mill, near Minersville, in Schwinkill county, on Tuesday night last. The circumstances of this horrible affair were as follow; Cavenaugh became jealous of his wife. Having quarrelled with her on Tuesday night, he took one of their children, a fine boy of about three years old, the fruit of her faithlessness, as he charges, for the purpose of killing it. He forced its feet into a blazing fire on the hearth—his wife remonstrating and using her best efforts to seize the boy; he stabbed her several times, then placed the child's head in the fire, and burned it to death. The woman fied to a neighbor's, who procured the assistance of a constable from Minersville, and immediately proceeded to arrest Cavenaugh, On approaching the door, they found it closed, and Cavenaugh, on the innide, refused to admit them. On breaking it open, they discovered him perfectly naked, and the dead child in bed beside another living one, where he had placed it. He made no resistance. They accordingly took him before a Justice of the Peace in Minersville, who committed him for trial, and he was fortbuith taken to Orwigsburg. He is about twenty-fire years of age; has been married for six years, and has several children. The woman, by our last news, still lingers.

COTION BURNT ON THE RAILROAD.—Yesterday afternoon, as the way freight train for this city was passing near the twenty mile station, the cotton took fire, consuming about two hundred and eighty bales, together with some six or eight freight cars. We have before stated that the woods in Effingham county, on both sides of the railroad, had been on fire for several days, and that a large smount of timber had been destroyed. We learn that the fire is still burning, and that yesterday afternoon the timber on the track took fire. The engineer of the freight train, not being aware of this fact, and thinking that the smoke and fire proceeded from the woods, attempted to run en, and only found out the situation of the road when too late to turn back. The burning of the cotton detained the dewn passenger train about one hour and a half last night, the cars not reaching the depot until half past seven o'clock. The damage to the railroad is slight, and will cause no detention, the passenger cars, with the mails, having departed at the usual hour.—Sacannah News, 18th inst. COTTON BURNT ON THE RAILROAD.

An Open Harbor.—The harbor of St. Johns, N. B. has not been closed by ice at all this season, nor is there record of its having been so closed for many years

Superior Court-Special Term.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Before Hon Judge Sandford.

Fun 20.—Robert Nicoli vs. Deniel H Butz and William B. Le Von —This was a motion to dissolve an injunction granted under section 219 of the code. The plaintiff had loaned to the defendants \$229.100 on their promiseory note, payable twelve months after date. The firm of the defendants. Butz and Le Van, subsequently dissolved, and the note was, on its maturity, dishonored. The plaintiff, at the time of the commencement of the suit, having shown by affidavits that Butz was insolvent, and that Le Van had frequently declared that his intention was to place his property out of his hands, to prevent the collection of this debt—that he had aircady disposed of all except a mortgage for \$4.000, and that he would dispose of that also, and thus avoid the payment of the plaintiff s claim—obtained an injunction, restraining Le Van from disposing of any portion of his property. The defendant Le Van now moves, on his affidavit and that of Eutz, to dissolve this injunction, alleging that the money had been leaned to Butz individually, and not to the firm, and denying the allegations in the affidavits of the plaintiff, and contends that he is not lable upon the note. Mr. John B Fogerty, councel for the plaintiff, introduced rebutting affidavits, and argued that the defendants had conspired to defraud the plaintiff out of his claim by exonerating Le Van, the solvent defendant, from all liability, and fixing it exclusively on Butz, who was confessedly irrespensible. The Court having remarked that this was a remedy as yet almost untried, and one of the first cocasions upon which it had been brought to his notice—that, as Le Van had failed to satisfy the Court that the plaintiff—the injunction to be discolved on Le Van's giving security in the sum of \$400 for payment of the costs of the order accordingly.

Superior Court.
Before Chief Justice Oakley.

Fir 19—Jas. Mc Nafie vs. the Mayor, 4c., cf. New York.—
Firs 19—Jas. Mc Nafie vs. the Mayor, 4c., cf. New York.—
for work and labor done in removing dead bodies from
Potters Field. Forty-minth street, and re-interring the
remains in another part of the same ground. The
defence was, that the plaintiff had been sufficiently remunerated, having already been paid \$300. Verdict
for plaintiff, \$260 and interest, in addition to the \$200
already paid.

Before Hon Judge Woodput.

By a. 19.—D. Rophari vs. Harrow & Clayton.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff for sonicing the foot of his boy, by the defendants pouring hot water out of their promises corner of Elm, near Canal street, at an unoescoable hour. The damagos were laid at \$200, and the jury returned a vertical for the plaintiff for \$400.